

ABSTRACT

TITLE

Comparative study to assess the relationship between renal calculi, thyroid and parathyroid hormones and urinary infections at tertiary care centre

INTRODUCTION

Kidney calculi is a common problem seen in people and lot of situation is seen where people having a calculus is also suffering from UTI. Since the stones are common calcium, phosphorus and oxalate, this study is to find any relationship between them

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To study the relation between thyroid and parathyroid involvement in patients with renal calculi
- To study the relation between urinary tract infection and renal calculi
- To study the effect of selected ions with respect to renal calculi in patients

METHODOLOGY

In this study we had a group of 46 patients, all having renal calculi and some suffering from UTI, some having altered thyroid and parathyroid levels.

RESULT

The incidence of stone formers are seen mostly in the age bracket of 40-49 years, most commonly found in males than females. We found a strong association between UTI and Renal stones, in which 58.7% suffering from renal calculi had UTI in our study. Among all the studies of urine culture, E.Coli was the most predominant organism (45.7%) associated with stones. Ca-Oxalate predominated our study but there was limited inter-relationship between Serum Calcium, Urine Calcium, Urine Phosphate and TSH.

CONCLUSION

Over all our study showed significant and positive results based on various aspects of Renal calculi and UTI, Thyroid, Parathyroid hormones. We have a positive association between renal calculi and Uti but successful establishment of relationship between thyroid and parathyroid hormones could not be elicited as the total number of cases were only limited.